

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Budget Change Proposal - Cover Sheet
DF-46 (REV 08/15)

Fiscal Year 2016-17	Business Unit 5225	Department California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation	Priority No. 6
Budget Request Name 5225-002-BCP-BR-2016-GB		Program VARIOUS	Subprogram VARIOUS

Budget Request Description
Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program

Budget Request Summary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation requests \$7.9 million General Fund and 50.5 positions in 2016-17 to continue the Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program pilot and enhance efforts to eliminate illegal drugs and contraband from entering prisons.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	
Does this BCP contain information technology (IT) components? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, departmental Chief Information Officer must sign.</i>	Department CIO	Date
For IT requests, specify the date a Special Project Report (SPR) or Feasibility Study Report (FSR) was approved by the Department of Technology, or previously by the Department of Finance. <input type="checkbox"/> FSR <input type="checkbox"/> SPR Project No. Date:		

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Connie Gipson Department Director Kelly Harrington	Date 1/4/16	Reviewed By Jason Lopez Agency Secretary Scott Kernan	Date 12.04.16 1-4-16
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Department of Finance Use Only

Additional Review: ☐ Capital Outlay ☐ ITCU ☐ FSCU ☐ OSAE ☐ CALSTARS ☐ Dept. of Technology

BCP Type: ☐ Policy ☐ Workload Budget per Government Code 13308.05

PPBA
[Signature]

Date submitted to the Legislature
1/7/2016

BCP Fiscal Detail Sheet

BCP Title: Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program

DP Name: 5225-002-BCP-DP-2016-GB

Budget Request Summary

	FY16					
	CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
Positions - Permanent	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Positions	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salaries and Wages						
Earnings - Permanent	0	3,733	0	0	0	0
Total Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$3,733	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Staff Benefits	0	2,308	0	0	0	0
Total Personal Services	\$0	\$6,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses and Equipment						
5301 - General Expense	0	100	0	0	0	0
5302 - Printing	0	13	0	0	0	0
5304 - Communications	0	17	0	0	0	0
5306 - Postage	0	6	0	0	0	0
5320 - Travel: In-State	0	16	0	0	0	0
5322 - Training	0	9	0	0	0	0
5340 - Consulting and Professional Services - Interdepartmental	0	755	0	0	0	0
5340 - Consulting and Professional Services - External	0	676	0	0	0	0
5368 - Non-Capital Asset Purchases - Equipment	0	10	0	0	0	0
539X - Other	0	224	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses and Equipment	\$0	\$1,826	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Request	\$0	\$7,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund Summary

Fund Source - State Operations						
0001 - General Fund	0	7,867	0	0	0	0
Total State Operations Expenditures	\$0	\$7,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total All Funds	\$0	\$7,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Program Summary

Program Funding

4500059 - Office of Research	0	130	0	0	0	0
4530010 - General Security	0	7,303	0	0	0	0
4550051 - Division of Adult Institutions	0	434	0	0	0	0
Total All Programs	\$0	\$7,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Personal Services Details

Positions		Salary Information			<u>CY</u>	<u>BY</u>	<u>BY+1</u>	<u>BY+2</u>	<u>BY+3</u>	<u>BY+4</u>
		Min	Mid	Max						
5393	-	Assoc Govtl Program Analyst (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5758	-	Research Program Spec II (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9646	-	Capt (Adult Institution) (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9656	-	Corr Lieut (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9662	-	Corr Officer (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0.0	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Positions					0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salaries and Wages		CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4			
5393	-	Assoc Govtl Program Analyst (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0	62	0	0	0	0
5758	-	Research Program Spec II (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0	75	0	0	0	0
9646	-	Capt (Adult Institution) (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0	111	0	0	0	0
9656	-	Corr Lieut (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0	97	0	0	0	0
9662	-	Corr Officer (Eff. 07-01-2016)			0	3,388	0	0	0	0
Total Salaries and Wages		\$0	\$3,733	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Benefits										
5150450	-	Medicare Taxation			0	54	0	0	0	0
5150500	-	OASDI			0	9	0	0	0	0
5150600	-	Retirement - General			0	1,423	0	0	0	0
5150800	-	Workers' Compensation			0	166	0	0	0	0
5150900	-	Staff Benefits - Other			0	656	0	0	0	0
Total Staff Benefits		\$0	\$2,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Personal Services		\$0	\$6,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

A. Budget Request Summary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) requests \$7.9 million General Fund and 50.5 positions in 2016-17 to continue the Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program (EDCIP) pilot and expand efforts at the most intensive interdiction institutions including increased staff, visitor, and contractor searching and the equipment used in searching. (Attachment A).

B. Background/History

The Department has long recognized the ongoing challenge of drug use, trafficking, and contraband within its institutions. To be successful in its interdiction program, the Department has implemented various strategies.

Prior to the drug interdiction pilot funding received in 2014-15, the Department's drug interdiction efforts in 2013-14 consisted of:

- 28 canine teams, each consisting of 1 canine and 1 canine correctional officer.
- 5 ion scanners used on inmates only.
- 46 X-ray machines (for baggage and personal property) located in mailrooms and Receiving and Release (R&R) buildings to scan incoming mail, packages, and inmate property.
- A minimum of three cell searches per day on second and third watches conducted by correctional officers.
- Visual inspection of identification and personal items upon entering the secured perimeter.
- Enhanced Inspections: In 2013, CDCR began conducting a more thorough inspection for staff, visitors, and contractors entering institutions in response to Senate Bill 26 (Chapter 500, Statutes of 2010).

Effective in 2014-15, the Legislature approved two-year limited-term funding of \$5.2 million per year for the Department to implement an EDCIP pilot. CDCR elected to place the EDCIP pilot at 11 institutions; three identified as an intensive level of interdiction and eight as a moderate level of interdiction. The pilot placement is intended to gather the best overall understanding of the effectiveness of the pilot program through the Department's varying designs and custody levels, including male, female, camp, and Reception Center facilities. The Department's statewide canine program is currently comprised of 49 canine teams located regionally in Northern, Central and Southern California with an emphasis at moderate and intensive interdiction institutions.

As discussed above, the Department has identified the following institutions to be the focus of the interdiction pilot program:

Moderate Institutions:

1. Central California Women's Facility (CCWF)
2. Centinela State Prison (CEN)
3. California Institutions for Men (CIM)
4. High Desert State Prison (HDSP)
5. Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP)
6. Substance Abuse Treatment Facility at Corcoran (SATF)
7. Sierra Conversation Center (SCC)
8. Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP)

Intensive Institutions:

1. Calipatria State Prison (CAL)
2. California State Prison, Los Angeles County (LAC)
3. California State Prison, Solano (SOL)

Moderate Institutions have been equipped with the following interdiction staffing and strategies:

- (2-3) canine teams consisting of 1 canine and 1 canine correctional officer, including supplies

- (1) Drug Interdiction Officer
- (2) ion scanners
- X-ray machines (mail, packages, and property) in mailrooms and R&R buildings for scanning of inmate mail, packages and property.
- X-ray machines (mail, packages, and property) for staff, visitors, and contractors at each entrance area. When in use no less than 30-40% of staff, visitors, and contractors entering the institution will place their personal belongings through the machine.
- Mandatory Random Urinalysis Program (MRUP) contract for Urinalysis testing on 10% of the inmate population per month.

Intensive institutions have been equipped with all of the moderate strategies described above plus the following:

- (1) additional canine team (total 3)
- (1) additional ion scanner (total 3)
- (1) millimeter wave full body scanner at each entrance; utilized for those who have a positive alert on one of the Drug Interdiction strategies for entrance into the secured perimeter. Additionally, this scanner is used in conjunction with X-ray machines.
- (1) Low-dose X-ray full body scanner for inmate use only.
- Video Camera Surveillance in visiting rooms.

Additionally, the pilot program implemented a minor headquarters staffing component for oversight and monitoring of the interdiction pilot program, including a Captain, Canine Lieutenant, Associate Governmental Program Analyst (AGPA), and Research Program Specialist II. All interdiction-staffing duties, including both those in the field and headquarters will be discussed in detail below.

The Office of Research has developed preliminary reports related to urinalysis testing (Attachments B-1 and B-2) and contraband discoveries (Attachment C). Initial urinalysis data indicates a 3.4 percent reduction in positive test results at the intensive interdiction institutions between July 2014 and June 2015.

Resource History
(Dollars in thousands)

Program Budget	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Authorized Expenditures	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$8,343
Actual Expenditures	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$3,186	\$8,343
Revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Authorized Positions	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	52.0
Filled Positions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.0
Vacancies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0

C. State Level Considerations

To ensure public safety, the Department has an obligation to prepare offenders for their release back into society. The Department provides an environment conducive to an inmate's participation in academic, vocational and rehabilitative programs. As stated in *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight and Improve the Prison System* (CDCR Blueprint) "... increasing access to rehabilitative programs will reduce recidivism by better preparing inmates to be productive members of society." Doing so will help lower the long-term prison population and save the state money.

Drugs and contraband within state prisons undermine the credibility and management of state facilities and the Department must take aggressive steps to eliminate drugs and contraband within the system. The Department believes a multi-faceted approach of drug interdiction strategies is critical to the success of the overall program. By utilizing ion scanners, X-ray machines, other various contraband detection device technologies, canine units, and enhancing the prison surveillance systems, the Department is creating a

safer environment for inmates and staff. Additionally, with the ability to conduct random urinalysis testing of inmates, the Department can identify those with a substance abuse problem and initiate treatment.

D. Justification

The CDCR is requesting \$7.9 million for additional equipment and staffing to enhance EDCIP efforts, primarily at the three intensive institutions, and to continue the drug interdiction strategies already in place. Canine searches, the use of ion scanner technology, other contraband and metal detection device(s) technology, increased random drug testing and enhanced security measures in inmate visiting rooms are recognized as effective ways to further eliminate and reduce contraband and drugs in prisons. The drug interdiction strategies and staffing outlined below will allow each moderate institution to maintain existing interdiction strategies and will allow each intensive institution to increase entrance search operations on staff, visitors, and contractors.

Continuation and Expansion of Scanning Methods

Ion scanning is an important first step in the drug interdiction efforts, allowing institutions to detect the presence of drugs on staff, visitors, and contractors prior to entry. Currently, both moderate and intensive institutions randomly scan staff and visitors during one 8-hour shift, 5 days-per-week at a 30 percent randomization rate. Increasing the entrance search operations at intensive institutions to 7 days-per-week at a 50 percent randomization rate would allow the CDCR to more accurately compare the success of the two random scanning rates. In order to increase the scanning rate, 1 additional ion scanner and 1 drug interdiction officer would be placed at each entrance of the 3 intensive institutions, totaling 2 ion scanners at each institutional entrance. Additionally, and critical in the overall interdiction strategy, having a simultaneous 7-day posted drug and contraband interdiction officer (previously 5-day posted) ensures staff and visitors are being tested when entering the institution. This includes assisting the Drug Testing Coordinator in the facilitation and completion of the institution's MRUP.

In the event of a positive ion scan, visitors at intensive institutions will be given the option of a millimeter wave full body scan to detect drugs or contraband concealed beneath clothing. If visitors refuse the latter option of millimeter wave body scan, they will be allowed a non-contact visit. Low-dose X-ray full body scanners will be used on inmates if there is reasonable suspicion that they have drugs or contraband on their person which also assists the Department in mitigating necessary contraband surveillance watches. The Department currently proposes the continuation of 3 low dose X-ray machines at each of the intensive institutions and additional requests to expand 3 additional low dose X-ray machines at a fire camp, a female facility, and a second at one of the intensive institutions. The Department believes placement at these additional locations will allow further analysis of the interdiction necessary and the success thereof at various facilities during the pilot phase. In order to accomplish the above interdiction expansion, this request includes an additional 4 drug interdiction officers, beyond those included in the current pilot, for a total of 15, 7-day posts. Overall, the request to continue and expand the current interdiction program, which includes correctional officer staffing, ion scanner purchases, millimeter wave full body scanner leases, and the associated maintenance contracts for scanning equipment, totals \$3.913 million.

Continuation of Canine Interdiction Strategy

Canine teams are an integral part of the CDCR's interdiction strategies, routinely searching housing units, classrooms, offices, buildings and the primary entrance points, including incoming mail/packages and the institution perimeter for contraband drops. Canine searches of institution perimeters assist staff in more readily locating contraband before inmates, ultimately preventing trafficking into the institutions. Monthly reports from canine officers indicate that in 2012, a total of 1,827 cellular phones and over 17 pounds of various narcotics were confiscated during canine searches. From May 2010 through December 2013 there have been over 5,202 cellular phones, over 420 pounds of various narcotics and 450 pounds of tobacco confiscated through canine searches on institution grounds. A clear nexus exists between drugs, gangs, and prison violence. By reducing the introduction of illegal drugs and other contraband into state prison facilities, incidents of prison violence, as well as violence in the communities, will be mitigated. While recovered contraband statistics vary greatly among institutions, the Department believes that these figures are not truly indicative or telling in the success of the program. The Department believes urinalysis testing

will provide a more accurate measure of success but will require additional time and analysis during the continuation and enhancement of the interdiction program.

Lastly, the success of regionally located canine teams prior to, and during, the pilot program support their use as an interdiction strategy at the moderate and intensive institutions. Moderate institutions will continue to be staffed with 2 to 3 canine teams, while intensive institutions will have 3 canine teams to support institution search efforts. This request includes \$2.640 million in funding for 21 canine correctional officers and to purchase and maintain replacement canines as retirements occur.

Continuation of Urinalysis Program

The Mandatory Random Urinalysis Program has been established statewide to identify drug use in the prisons and as referenced above, is the primary means in which the Department anticipates measuring the success of the drug interdiction program. Inmates are tested on an annual basis and the results assist in identifying and determining mandatory referrals to substance abuse programs and/or disciplinary sanctions. As indicated previously, preliminary urinalysis data indicates a 3.4 percent reduction in positive test results at the intensive institutions between July 2014 and June 2015 (Attachments B-1 and B-2). This request includes \$751,000 for the Inmate Urinalysis Contract.

To evaluate the success of the overall drug interdiction program, the Department will continue to monitor data collected from the MRUP, Visitor/Non-Visitor Staff Arrest Statistics, Contraband and Drug Discoveries, COMPSTAT data and Rules Violation Reports, including violent and drug-related offenses.

Continuation of Interdiction Administrative Support and Oversight

The EDCIP program contains a critical administrative support and oversight staffing component which consists of a Correctional Captain, Canine Lieutenant, AGPA, and Research Program Specialist II.

The EDCIP Captain is responsible for oversight of the entire Program and directly supervises the Canine Lieutenant, who supervises the regional canine units. Individual canine units are attached directly to specific institutions and indirectly to the regional units. The Captain ensures proper monitoring, scheduling, tracking, and coordination of all canine teams to ensure each institution is provided with adequate and appropriate assistance. The Captain is responsible for establishing and maintaining canine operational procedures and post orders, procurement of canines, and coordinating ongoing training of all canine teams. The Captain also provides oversight to the Mandatory Random Urinalysis Program and implementation and oversight of all drug interdiction strategies.

The Canine Lieutenant is tasked with operational responsibility of the Statewide Canine Unit and supervision of the three Regional Canine Coordinators. The Lieutenant ensures all searches are conducted in compliance with approved procedures and is responsible for pairing canines with suitable handlers, ensuring equipment is standardized, kennels are suitable and established at both institutions and canine handler residences, initial and ongoing training of canine units, and site evaluations of canine units. The Canine Lieutenant is critical to ensuring consistent application of training and canine interdiction strategies statewide.

The AGPA prepares various correspondences, analyzes program data, and prepares reports related to contraband discoveries, urinalysis results and program performance measures for the Program Captain. Additionally, the AGPA performs data entry, data cleanup, and maintains tracking reports related to drug and contraband discoveries and canine fleet vehicles. This position also reviews contracts, generates expense reports to assist management with budget forecasting, develops purchase justifications, and works closely with the Office of Research to adjust and modify the performance measures.

The Research Program Specialist II is responsible for conducting data analyses for evaluation, including establishing business rules associated with program data, data extraction, compilation, and analysis (e.g., matching program level data to departmental data systems to analyze offender and behavioral characteristics), and producing project reports summarizing preliminary and long-term findings. This

position is critical to the collection and interpretation of interdiction statistics and works as the direct interdepartmental liaison from the CDCR Office of Research to the CDCR Division of Adult Institutions.

The administrative and oversight staffing request totals \$564,000.

Without continued funding, the Department will be at a severe disadvantage in applying these interdiction strategies. This threatens the Department's ability to perform its role in public safety by providing an environment conducive to the safety and security of inmates, staff, and the public. As the Department moves towards housing inmates in the least restrictive housing environment appropriate for their custody and security levels, it is imperative that the Department is working to operate safer, drug-free prisons.

E. Outcomes and Accountability

The following performance measures will be monitored throughout the year to continue assessing the effectiveness of the program:

- Positive urinalysis results
- Rules Violation Reports for violent or drug related offenses
- Modified programming (suspension or restriction of inmate program activities due to security incidents)
- Contraband discoveries (tobacco, cell phones, etc.)
- Drug discoveries
- Staff, visitor, and non-visitor arrests

Initially, as the Department implements drug interdiction strategies, it is anticipated the number of drug and contraband discoveries will increase due to the additional resources dedicated to the detection of these items. Eventually, the Department hypothesizes that illegal drug and contraband discoveries will decrease once all drug interdiction strategies have been deployed and are consistently utilized over a 12-month period.

Lastly, inmates will continue to be randomly tested to determine if the program has had an impact on the presence of controlled substances within the prisons. Again, the Department believes that while there will likely be an increase in the number of positive urinalysis results, following implementation of all interdictions efforts, combined with substance abuse treatment, there will be a reduction in the number of inmates testing positive for illicit drugs consistent with the initial urinalysis data described above.

Chapter 85, Statutes of 2015 (SB 85), requires the CDCR to conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the CDCR's drug interdiction efforts within two years of the EDCIP pilot being implemented. The Department plans to provide this report as an interim report and will continue to collect and analyze data pursuant to this proposal to provide a final report in spring of 2017.

F. Analysis of All Feasible Alternatives

Alternative 1:

Approve \$7.9 million General Fund and 50.5 positions in 2016-17. These positions include 25.5 Drug Interdiction Correctional Officer positions, 21 Canine Correctional Officer positions, 1 Drug Interdiction Captain, 1 Canine Lieutenant, 1 AGPA, and 1 Research Program Specialist II.

This option includes ongoing funding for the existing positions and contracts currently implemented within the Program pilot, in addition to staffing of four Drug Interdiction Correctional Officers and the purchase of four ion scanners for each entrance at the intensive institutions (CAL=1, LAC=1, SOL=2). The Program is also requesting funding for canine attrition. Please see Attachment A for a detailed breakdown.

Pros:

- Allows the Department to continue drug interdiction efforts and to collect data to determine the impact of Ion scanners, X-ray machines and other metal and/or contraband detection device technologies at the 11 Program pilot institutions.
- Allows the Department to continue the policies and procedures to support the MRUP at all institutions.
- Projected decrease in the number of drug-related incidents/violence, which likely would result in the decline of modified programs and disciplinary actions.
- Canine unit search teams will be more readily available for 24-hour-a-day search operations.
- Provides the resources necessary for the Department to take a proactive approach to reduce the introduction of illegal drugs and contraband into adult institutions.
- Consistent with the Department's Blueprint goal to reduce illegal drugs and contraband, which will improve overall safety and security of the CDCR facilities.

Cons:

- Potential negative reaction from staff, inmates, and contractors to the enhanced searching methods.
- Impact to the General Fund.

Alternative 2:

Approve \$7.1 million General Fund and 44.5 positions in 2016-17. These positions include 25.5 Drug Interdiction Correctional Officer positions, 15 Canine Correctional Officer positions, 1 Drug Interdiction Captain, 1 Canine Lieutenant, 1 AGPA, and 1 Research Program Specialist II.

This option includes ongoing funding for the existing positions and contracts currently implemented from the Program pilot, in addition to staffing of four Drug Interdiction Correctional Officers and four ion scanners for each entrance at the intensive institutions (CAL=1, LAC=1, SOL=2). The alternative is also requesting funding for canine attrition.

Pros:

- Allows the Department to continue drug interdiction efforts and to collect data to determine the impact of ion scanners, X-ray machines and other metal and/or contraband detection device technologies at the 11 Program pilot institutions.
- Allows the Department to continue the policies and procedures to support the MRUP at all institutions.
- Likely decrease in the number of drug-related incidents/violence, which likely would result in the reduction of modified programs and disciplinary actions.
- Canine unit search teams will be more readily available for 24-hour-a-day search operations.
- Provides the resources necessary for the Department to take a proactive approach to reduce the introduction of illegal drugs and contraband into adult institutions.
- Consistent with the Department's Blueprint goal to reduce illegal drugs and contraband, which will improve overall safety.

Cons:

- Potential negative reaction from staff, visitors and inmates to the enhanced searching methods.
- Reduced canine interdiction strategies and searching capabilities.
- Potential redirection of Institutional Investigative Services Unit (ISU) to cover interdiction strategies.

- Potential impact to investigative services, affecting the potential safety and security of institutions in light of *Asker v. Brown* settlement.
- Potential for litigation should a safety incidence occur with ISU redirection.
- Impact to General Fund.

Alternative 3:

Approve \$16.4 million General Fund and 45 positions in 2016-17, \$13.7 million General Fund and 53 positions in 2017-18, \$12.7 million General Fund and 61 positions in 2018-19, and \$9.2 million General Fund and 61 positions beginning in 2019-20. These positions include 35 Drug Interdiction Correctional Officer positions, 21 Canine Correctional Officer positions, 1 Drug Interdiction Captain, 1 Canine Lieutenant, 1 AGPA, and 1 Research Program Specialist II.

This option includes ongoing funding for the existing positions and contracts currently implemented from the Program pilot, in addition to the purchase of 47 millimeter wave full body scanners and 47 low-dose X-ray full body scanners to be placed at each entrance of all institutions, as well as funding for canine replacement due to attrition. This alternative proposes to increase all institutions to the intensive level with only 1 full body scanner and 1 low dose X-ray at each institutional entrance over a three-year period.

Pros:

- Allows the Department to continue drug interdiction efforts and to collect data to determine the impact of ion scanners, X-ray machines and other metal and/or contraband detection device technologies at the 11 Program pilot institutions.
- Allows the Department to implement additional drug interdiction strategies at all institutions (e.g., ion scanners, full body scanners, X-ray machines, etc.) to search staff, inmates, visitors and contracted employees.
- Allows the Department to continue the policies and procedures to support the MRUP at all institutions.
- Likely decrease in the number of drug-related incidents/violence, which likely would result in the reduction of modified programs and disciplinary actions.
- Canine unit search teams will be more readily available for 24-hour-a-day search operations.
- Provides the resources necessary for the Department to take a proactive approach to reduce the introduction of illegal drugs and contraband into adult institutions.
- Consistent with the Department's Blueprint goal to reduce illegal drugs and contraband, which will improve overall safety.

Cons:

- Potential negative reaction from staff, visitors and inmates to the enhanced searching methods.
- Greater impact to the general fund.

Alternative 4:

Approve \$14.2 million General Fund and 45 positions in 2016-17, \$11.4 million General Fund and 53 positions in 2017-18, \$12.5 million General Fund and 61 positions in 2018-19 and \$9.0 General Fund and 61 positions beginning in 2019-20. These positions include 35 Drug Interdiction Correctional Officer positions, 21 Canine Correctional Officer positions, 1 Drug Interdiction Captain, 1 Canine Lieutenant, 1 AGPA, and 1 Research Program Specialist II.

This option includes ongoing funding for the existing positions and contracts currently implemented from the Program pilot, in addition to the purchase of 35 millimeter wave full body scanners and 35 low-dose X-ray full body scanners to have one at each institution, as well as funding for canine replacement due to attrition. This alternative proposes to increase all institutions to the intensive level with only 1 full body scanner and 1 low dose X-ray at each institution over a three-year period.

Pros:

- Allows the Department to continue drug interdiction efforts and to collect data to determine the impact of ion scanners, X-ray machines and other metal and/or contraband detection device technologies at the 11 Program pilot institutions.
- Allows the Department to implement additional drug interdiction strategies (e.g., ion scanners, full body scanners, X-ray machines, etc.) to search staff, inmates, visitors and contracted employees at each remaining institution.
- Allows the Department to continue the policies and procedures to support the Mandatory Random Urinalysis Program at all institutions.
- Likely decrease in the number of drug-related incidents/violence, which likely would result in the reduction of modified programs and disciplinary actions.
- Canine unit search teams will be more readily available for 24-hour-a-day search operations.

Cons:

- Potential negative reaction from staff, visitors and inmates to the enhanced searching methods.
- Reducing the number of millimeter wave full body scanners does not allow one for each entrance at those institutions with multiple entrances. This poses a possibility of staff, visitors and contracted employees not being scanned dependent on which entrance is utilized. Also leads to institutions being vulnerable to individuals bringing in drugs and contraband.
- The logistics of escorting a large amount of inmates to one low-dose X-ray full body scanner to be scanned, after a large scale event, poses a potential threat to staff and inmates.

G. Implementation Plan

Upon approval, the Department would be able to maintain current staffing and operations already in place. Regarding additional resources as approved, advertising/recruitment for Canine Officers and Drug Interdiction relief positions would begin July 2016, and the Department would work collaboratively with the Office of Business Services and Enterprise Information Systems for the procurement of goods as soon as possible.

H. Supplemental Information

See attachments

I. Recommendation

For the Department to continue its efforts in achieving an institutional environment free of drugs and contraband, Alternative 1 is recommended.

Alternative 1 will allow CDCR to continue and expand the existing Program at 11 institutions. This proposal helps the Department continue and achieve interdiction efforts that are critical in preventing the trafficking of drugs and contraband into the institutions. Removing contraband and drugs from the correctional institutions is not something that can continue to be delayed until future years.

Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program

2016-17 One-Year Program Extension

Item	2016-17		
	2016-17 Quantity	One-Time ¹	2016-17 Total Cost
Drug Interdiction Officer (15 with 7-day relief)	25.5	O	3,100,014
Ion Scanners	4	O	137,364
Ion Scanner Maintenance	6	O	8,937
Ion Scanner Maintenance	5	O	30,606
Millimeter Wave Full Body Scanner Lease	4	O	256,740
Low-Dose X-Ray Machine Lease	6	O	343,152
RapiScan Secure 1000SP Full Body Scanner Maintenance Contract CAL, LAC and SOL locations only	3	O	35,857
Continuation and Expansion of Scanning Methods Totals:			3,912,670
Canine Officer	21	O	2,552,833
Canine Officer Stipend (Monthly)	21	O	54,432
Canines	5	O	29,665
Canine Equipment and Supplies	5	O	2,000
Canine Food (2 bags x 5 dogs during academy only)	10	O	650
Continuation of Canine Interdiction Strategy Totals:			2,639,580
Inmate Urinalysis Contract	301,250	O	750,750
Continuation of Urinalysis Program Totals:			750,750
Captain	1	O	178,438
Lieutenant	1	O	155,846
AGPA	1	O	99,716
Research Program Specialist II	1	O	130,000
Continuation of Administrative Support and Oversight Totals:			564,000
TOTAL			7,867,000

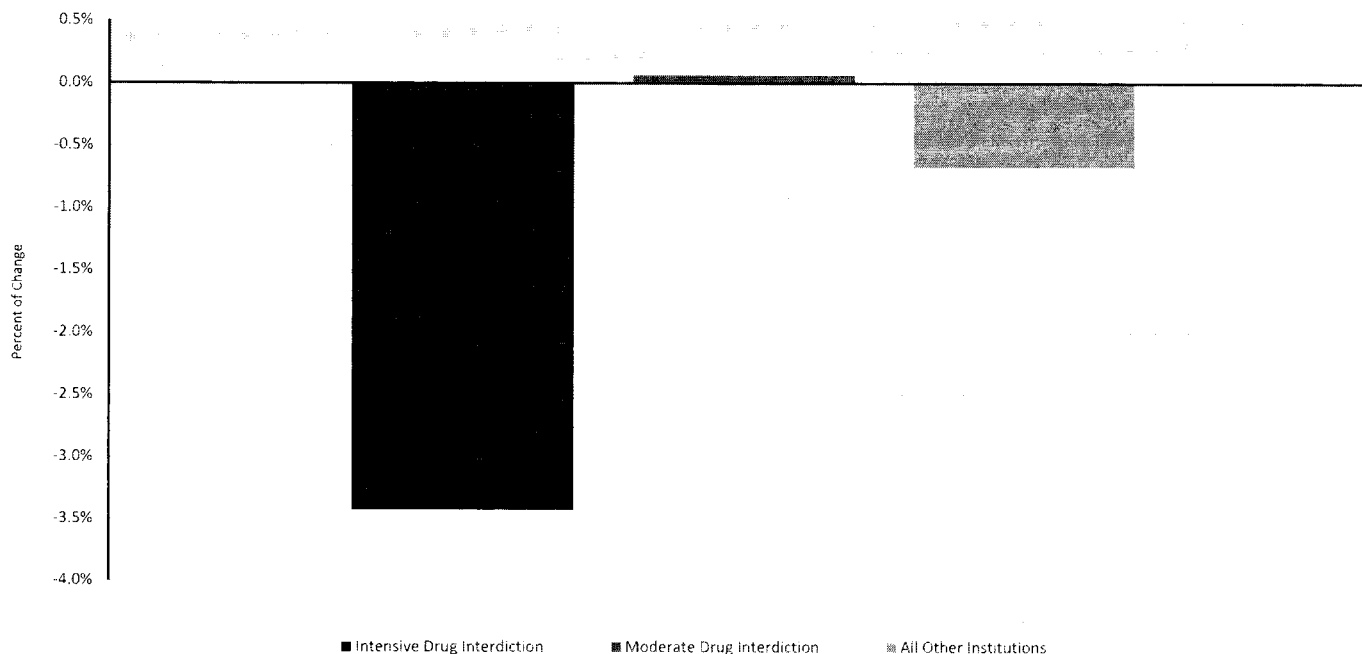
¹ "O" indicates a one-time purchase

Division of Adult Institutions

Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program

Positive Urinalysis (UA) Test Results - By Institution
Samples with a List Date from July 2014 - June 2015

Group	2014 July %	2015 June %	Change *
Intensive Drug Interdiction	13.5%	10.1%	-3.4%
Moderate Drug Interdiction	6.4%	6.5%	0.1%
All Other Institutions	6.2%	5.5%	-0.7%

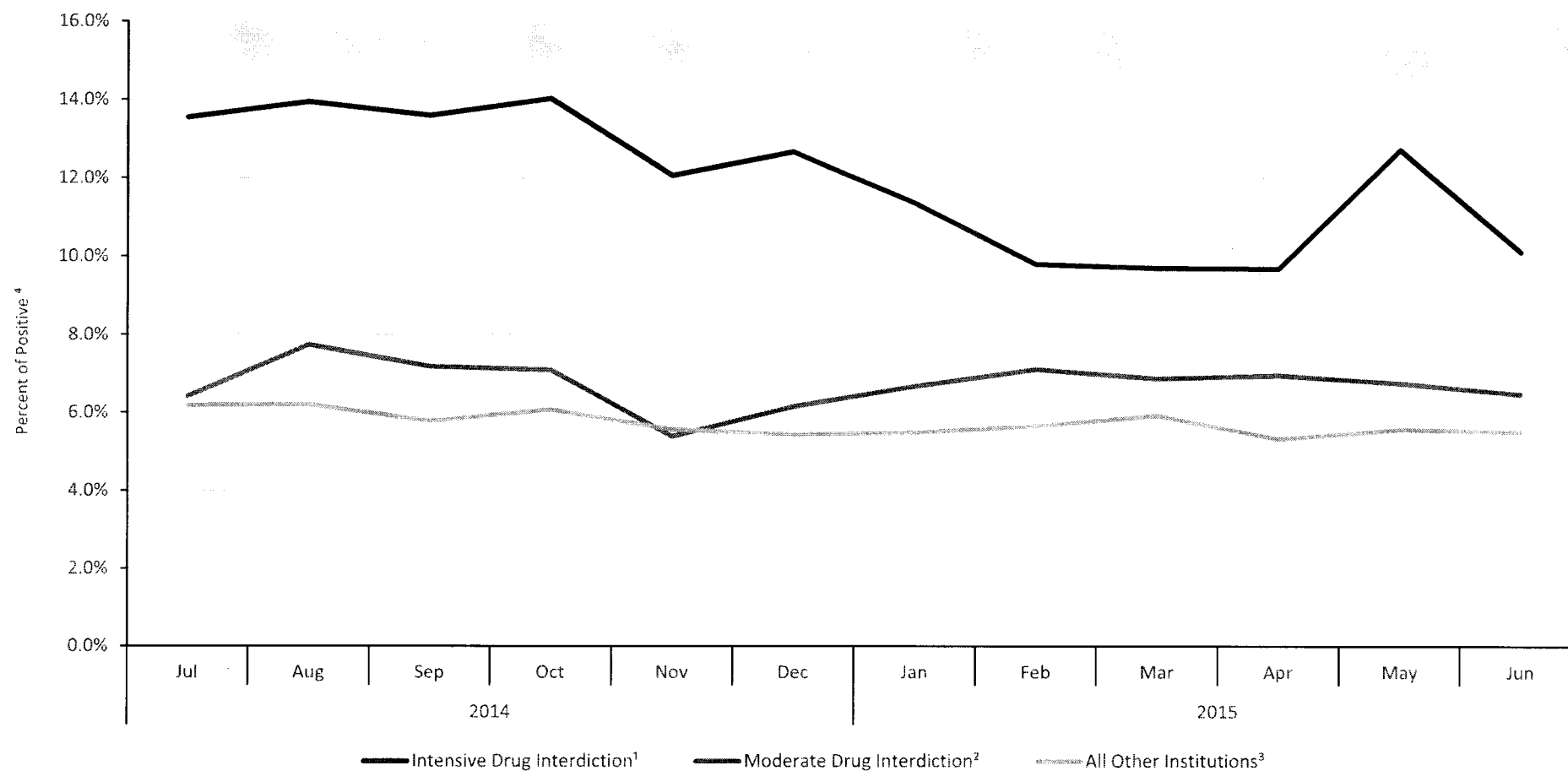


* Percent change were calculated by subtracting July 2014 rate from June 2015 rate and dividing by July 2014 rate.

Division of Adult Institutions

Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program

Positive Urinalysis (UA) Test Results - By Institution
 Samples with a List Date from July 2014 - June 2015



¹Intensive Drug Interdiction Institution - A, J, IAD, and SIA

²Moderate Drug Interdiction Institution - F, C, L, C, A, T, K, J, S, P, E, I, A, T, L, T, H, and R

³All Other Institutions - M, E, C, O, C, H, I, F, L, S, H, W, A, T, L, A, S, F, R, C, E, L, L, I, T, A, Z, O, A, R, L, and S

⁴Percent Positive is calculated by total number of positive test results divided by total number of test results. Percent Positive = $\frac{\text{Positive}}{\text{Positive} + \text{Negative}}$

and Contraband Interdiction Program (EDCIP)

	2015					# Verifiable ¹	Total	
	February %	March %	April %	May %	June %		# Positive	% Positive ²
%	6.3%	8.1%	9.0%	10.7%	6.3%	4,287	438	10.2%
%	7.8%	8.6%	8.8%	14.0%	9.9%	4,390	492	11.2%
%	15.0%	12.2%	11.1%	13.6%	13.8%	4,830	661	13.7%
%	5.2%	4.6%	5.2%	4.1%	4.5%	3,700	181	4.9%
%	6.1%	7.9%	9.0%	7.7%	7.7%	3,885	293	7.5%
%	4.7%	6.4%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	5,097	277	5.4%
%	4.2%	3.7%	4.4%	5.4%	5.3%	4,248	150	3.5%
%	14.4%	8.6%	9.9%	10.5%	9.0%	4,862	522	10.7%
%	9.6%	9.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.4%	6,549	614	9.4%
%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	5,206	117	2.2%
%	9.9%	10.4%	9.2%	9.8%	7.9%	4,078	365	9.0%
%	1.2%	4.0%	2.3%	1.8%	2.8%	4,850	152	3.1%
%	3.3%	3.1%	0.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2,711	70	2.6%
%	4.7%	4.4%	3.4%	5.2%	3.4%	5,257	249	4.7%
%	3.5%	3.8%	4.3%	3.3%	4.1%	5,336	195	3.7%
%	14.7%	17.4%	15.7%	19.7%	17.3%	2,041	357	17.5%
%	5.1%	10.0%	8.6%	9.4%	8.8%	1,998	184	9.2%
%	3.7%	2.3%	2.4%	5.1%	3.7%	5,154	171	3.3%
%	15.6%	17.4%	19.5%	16.2%	13.1%	2,222	391	17.6%
%	9.3%	11.5%	11.2%	11.1%	11.4%	4,862	448	9.2%
%	9.1%	5.7%	6.5%	2.7%	4.9%	2,853	177	6.2%
%	4.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	6,087	233	3.8%
%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	0.8%	2,983	57	1.9%
%	9.0%	8.2%	7.5%	8.1%	3.3%	1,718	149	8.7%
%	7.4%	3.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3,781	211	5.6%
%	4.2%	6.0%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	3,856	139	3.6%
%	6.5%	6.3%	4.8%	5.2%	8.7%	3,602	208	5.8%
%	5.0%	4.5%	4.1%	2.0%	5.2%	2,177	128	5.9%
%	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%	0.6%	3,566	32	0.9%
%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%	3.6%	3.1%	3,740	86	2.3%
%	6.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.3%	6.1%	3,615	324	9.0%
%	12.2%	11.3%	8.3%	10.5%	8.5%	2,612	270	10.3%
%	6.0%	6.9%	6.4%	6.6%	9.9%	3,033	207	6.8%
%	6.4%	6.4%	5.6%	4.2%	6.9%	4,155	256	6.2%
%	5.9%	6.3%	4.2%	3.9%	2.6%	2,744	144	5.2%

**Drug Interdiction: Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program (EDCIP):
Summary of Positive Urinalysis Test Results by Institution
July 2014 – June 2015**

In July 2014, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) implemented the Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Pilot Program (EDCIP) in 11 institutions. The EDCIP is a comprehensive, multi-layered approach, focusing on all avenues of contraband interdiction in the institutions. The interdiction strategies include: increased use of drug detection canines, increased frequency of random drug urinalysis of inmates, increased disciplinary sanctions, increased use of ION mobility spectrometry technology (ION Scanners), and upgrading/installing video surveillance equipment in visiting rooms.

The eleven institutions chosen to participate in the two-year pilot phase of the EDCIP are categorized into two groups, 'Intensive' and 'Moderate'. The three 'Intensive' institutions are Calipatria State Prison (CAL); California State Prison, Los Angeles County (LAC; Lancaster); and California State Prison, Solano (SOL). The remaining eight institutions are in the 'Moderate' category. They are Central California Women's Facility (CCWF); California State Prison – Centinela (CEN); California Institute for Men (CIM); High Desert State Prison (HDSP); Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP); California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran (SATF-CSP); Sierra Conservation Center (SCC); and Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP). Each of the remaining 24 CDCR institutions conducted random urinalysis (UA) tests.

This briefing summarizes positive UA tests results between July 2014 and June 2015. The UA data from this time period revealed the three institutions participating in Intensive Drug Interdiction had the highest rate of positive UA tests (11.8 percent), followed by the eight Moderate Drug Interdiction Institutions with a positive UA test rate of 6.7 percent, and the other 24 institutions that conducted drug testing with a positive UA test rate of 5.7 percent.¹ The Moderate Institutions conducted an average of 4,703 verifiable UA tests per institution, followed by Intensive Drug Interdiction Institutions with an average of 4,502 tests, and all other institutions with an average of 3,540 tests. Combined, 136,085 tests were conducted across all 35 institutions and 8,948 tests (6.6 percent) were positive. Of all the institutions, CMF and CHCF, which are not participating in Intensive Drug Interdiction or Moderate Interdiction efforts, had the highest rate of positive UA tests (17.6 and 17.5 percent, respectively).

Results for Intensive Drug Interdiction Institutions

¹ The positive urinalysis (UA) test rate is calculated by dividing the number of positive UA tests by the number of verifiable tests conducted.

Together, the three institutions participating in Intensive Drug Interdiction (CAL, LAC, and SOL) had a positive UA test rate of 11.8 percent. SOL had the highest rate of positive tests (13.7 percent) followed by LAC (11.2 percent), and CAL (10.2 percent). Of the 13,507 tests conducted in the three institutions, 1,591 tests (11.8 percent) were positive.

The rate of positive tests was higher during the last six months of 2014 (July through December) than the first six months of 2015 (January through June) for all three institutions. With the exception of monthly fluctuations, this may preliminarily indicate that the rate of positive tests is slowly decreasing for the three institutions participating in Intensive Drug Interdiction efforts.² In total, the rate of positive UA tests for all three Intensive Institutions was 13.2 percent for the last six months of 2014 and 10.5 percent for the first six months of 2015, showing a decrease in positive UA tests over the first six months of 2015.

The rate of positive UA tests for CAL was 12.4 percent for the last six months of 2014 and 8.4 percent for the first six months of 2015, indicating a decrease in the rate of positive UA tests for this institution. Positive tests peaked at 15.5 percent in September 2014 at CAL and were the lowest in February 2015 and June 2015 (6.3 percent, respectively). Similarly, LAC had a positive UA test rate of 12.9 percent for the last six months of 2014 and 9.7 percent for the first six months of 2015. Positive tests peaked at 17.1 percent at LAC in August 2014 and were lowest in February 2015 (7.8 percent). The rate of positive tests for SOL was 14.1 percent for the last six months of 2014 and 13.3 percent for the first six months of testing in 2015. Positive tests peaked in October 2014 (17.1 percent) and were lowest in November 2014 (10.7 percent).

Results for Moderate Drug Interdiction Institutions

The rate of positive UA tests is lower for the eight Moderate Institutions participating in the EDCIP than the three institutions participating in Intensive Drug Interdiction. Of the 37,625 UA tests conducted at Moderate Institutions, 6.7 percent (2,519 tests) were positive. The rate of positive UA tests for the last six months of 2014 was 6.6 percent and the positive UA test rate for the first six months of 2015 was 6.8 percent, indicating a slight increase in positive UA tests for this group of institutions.

KVSP had the highest rate of positive UA tests (10.7 percent), followed by SATF (9.4 percent), and SVSP (9.0 percent). SCC and HDSP had the lowest rates (2.2 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively). Positive UA tests peaked in February 2015 at KVSP at 14.4 percent. SCC had the lowest rate of positive tests in December 2014 (0.7 percent), however, the positive UA test rate varies widely among the institutions. For example, KVSP's rates ranged from 7.3 percent to 14.4 percent during the twelve month period, while SCC's rates ranged from 0.7 percent to 3.0 percent.

² Because rates could be influenced by seasonality or other factors, the same six month period should be compared across years. These findings should be interpreted with caution.

Results for All Other Institutions

Of the 84,953 UA tests conducted at the other 24 institutions, 4,838 tests (5.7 percent) were positive. The range of positive UA tests varies widely among these institutions as well. For example, CMF had a positive UA test rate of 17.6 percent during the twelve month period, while PBSP had a rate of 0.9 percent. The rate of positive UA tests for the last six months of 2014 was 5.8 percent and the rate for the first six months of 2015 was 5.6 percent. On average, the 24 institutions are conducting fewer UA tests (average of 3,540 tests per institution) than the Intensive Drug Interdiction Institutions (average of 4,502 tests per institution) and the Moderate Institutions (average of 4,703 tests per institution).

CMF and CHCF had the highest rate of positive UA tests over the twelve month period (17.6 and 17.5 percent, respectively). PBSP had the lowest number of positive UA tests (0.9 percent), followed by CVSP (1.9 percent). The positive UA tests peaked at CMF in October 2014 at 25.3 percent. PBSP did not have any positive UA tests in October 2014.

Next Steps

During the first 12 months of EDCIP's implementation, CDCR worked toward the development of consistent means for testing inmates for controlled substances, established processes to transmit data to and from the laboratory processing UA results, and initiated preliminary evaluation efforts. Now that the implementation phase of the EDCIP is drawing to a close, CDCR can begin to study anticipated benefits of the program on the safety and security of CDCR institutions, staff, and inmate populations. Future analyses will determine if increased random urinalysis testing in CDCR institutions, coupled with other drug and contraband interdiction strategies, will act as a deterrent to the use of illicit drugs, and can increase an inmate's ability to successfully complete substance abuse treatment programs, promote continued rehabilitation and positive programming, and ultimately reduce recidivism.

California Department of Corrections Office of Research

Enhanced Drug and Contraband Interdiction Program (ECDIP) Contraband Discoveries

This report contains summary tables and interpretation of those tables for contraband finds in the eleven Enhanced Contraband and Drug Interdiction Program (ECDIP) pilot institutions. Data represent two time periods; 1) one year prior to the implementation of the ECDIP program (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014), and 2) the first year following implementation of the ECDIP (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015). Data are preliminary and caution should be used in any interpretation of the numbers.

**Table 1: Total Cell Phone Discoveries for the Eleven
ECDIP Pilot Institutions for the Year Prior to ECDIP Implementation**

July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 (prior to Drug Interdiction)												
Cell Phone Discoveries and Amounts												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Cell Phone Discoveries	580	986	359	62	366	228	16	255	129	357	357	3,695

**Table 2: Total Cell Phone Discoveries for the Eleven
ECDIP Pilot Institution for the First Year Following Implementation**

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015												
Cell Phone Discoveries and Amounts												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Cell Phone Discoveries	544	670	343	25	323	274	54	236	221	88	502	3,280

Tables 1 and 2 represent cell phone discoveries for two periods, 1) the twelve months before the implementation of the Enhanced Contraband and Drug Interdiction Program (ECDIP), and 2) the twelve month period after the implementation of the ECDIP. Although there is variation in the number of cell phone discoveries across institutions, overall there was a 1.9 percent decrease in cell phone discoveries between the year prior to the implementation of the ECDIP (3,695) and the first year following the implementation (3,280).

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**Table 3: K-9 Contraband Discoveries in the Eleven ECDIP
Institutions in the Year Prior to Implementation**

July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 (prior to Drug Interdiction) Specific Drug Discoveries and Amounts – By CDCR K9 Teams ONLY												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Tobacco Discoveries (Pounds)	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	23.6	1.9	74.1
Methamphetamine Discoveries (Grams)	61.7	78.0	52.7	0.0	61.9	152.6	3.0	4.2	11.9	75.5	33.5	535.0
Heroin Discoveries (Grams)	2.7	109.9	5.0	0.0	4.4	23.5	8.4	11.2	7.2	29.3	30.5	232.2
Marijuana Discoveries (Grams)	162.5	369.4	410.8	1.0	82.1	134.3	15.4	90.5	88.8	433.5	61.5	1,849.8

**Table 4: K-9 Contraband Discoveries in the Eleven ECDIP Pilot Institutions
During the First Year of Implementation**

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015 Specific Drug Discoveries and Amounts – By CDCR K9 Teams ONLY												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Tobacco Discoveries (Pounds)	0.11	3.58	0.5	0	0.28	37.24	0	0	0.19	1.65	8.8	52.35
Methamphetamine Discoveries (Grams)	39.38	0	334.15	0.1	35.92	2	136.25	2.21	68.39	22.3	219.65	860.35
Heroin Discoveries (Grams)	176.21	8.4	38.11	0	38.72	5.6	122.1	7.41	90.31	0	141.81	628.67
Marijuana Discoveries (Grams)	147.92	248.94	654.7	1.4	309.01	4	1.5	64.2	44.79	9.36	424.51	1,910.33

With the exception of Tobacco, contraband finds attributable to K-9 Units in the Eleven ECDIP pilot institutions increased during the first year of implementation, in some cases the increases were quite large (see Tables 4 and 5).

Tobacco – K-9 Discoveries

Overall, the amount of tobacco discovered decreased between pre-implementation (74.07 pounds) and the year following implementation of the ECDIP program (52.35 pounds), a decrease of 34.4 percent.

Methamphetamine

Overall, grams of methamphetamine discovered increased between the year before ECDIP implementation (535.02 grams) and the first year following ECDIP implementation (860.35 grams), an increase of 42.6 percent year to year.

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Heroin

Overall, the grams of heroin discovered increased between the year before ECDIP implementation (232.15 grams) and the first year following ECDIP implementation (628.67 grams), and increase of 92.1 percent.

Marijuana

Overall, the grams of marijuana discovered in the 11 ECDIP institutions increased between pre-ECDIP implementation (1,849.8 grams) and the year following implementation (1,910.33 grams), and increase of 3.2 percent.

**Table 5: Total Contraband Discoveries in the Eleven ECDIP Institutions
During the First Year of Implementation**

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015												
Specific Drug Discoveries and Amounts- Reported by Institution on SharePoint												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Tobacco Discoveries (Pounds)	2.74	48.24	11.28	3.26	2.35	46.33	1.41	0.04	0.76	10.2	12.37	138.69
Methamphetamine Discoveries (Grams)	219.19	146.1	577.27	185.81	19.5	370.19	373.4	227.65	224.64	363.7	503.93	3,211.38
Heroin Discoveries (Grams)	442.7	197.4	100.7	78.2	272.4	215.01	130.09	256.36	296.06	4	750.12	2,743.86
Marijuana Discoveries (Grams)	675.3	637.7	1476.5	42	264.2	530.8	103.61	638.56	521.85	85.77	1,598.54	6,574.83

Table 5 contains information regarding all of the tobacco, methamphetamine, heroin, and marijuana discoveries in each of the ECDIP pilot institutions during the first year of implementation.

**Table 6: Violent Incidents in the Eleven ECDIP Pilot Institutions
During the First Year of Implementation**

July 1, 2014 – May 31, 2015												
Violent Incidents												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Violent Incidents	197	205	80	118	99	82	149	173	166	68	203	1,540

Table 6 contains aggregate information for the first year of implementation of the ECDIP program in the eleven pilot institutions.

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**Table 7: Disciplinary Violations in the Eleven ECDIP
Institutions in the Year Prior to ECDIP Implementation**

July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 (prior to Drug Interdiction)												
Disciplinary Violations (Drug Related), Lockdowns, and Modified Programs												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Disciplinary Rules Violation Reports	409	683	716	521	802	962	108	333	649	816	440	6,439
Lockdowns and Modified Programs	28	19	14	0	3	9	25	37	63	2	56	256

**Table 8: Disciplinary Violations in the Eleven ECDIP
Institutions in the First Year of the ECDIP**

July 1, 2014 – May 31, 2015												
Disciplinary Violations (Drug Related), Lockdowns, and Modified Programs												
	Intensive			Moderate								
	CAL	LAC	SOL	CCWF	CEN	CIM	HDSP	KVSP	SATF	SCC	SVSP	Total
Disciplinary Rules Violation Reports	884	2,677	1,133	834	1,160	1,271	169	945	1,374	774	589	11,810
Lockdowns and Modified Programs	11	11	3	1	3	9	23	33	37	5	28	164

Tables 7 and 8 represent disciplinary rules violations reports as well as lockdowns and modified programs in the eleven ECDIP pilot institutions for the 12-months preceding implementation of the ECDIP program and for the first year after implementation.

Disciplinary rules violation reports increased from pre-implementation (6,439) to the year following implementation of the ECDIP pilot program (11,810), an increase of 58.9 percent. Conversely, there was a decrease in lockdowns and modified programs from 256 prior to implementation, to 164 in the year following implementation, a decrease of 43.8 percent.